

VOL. II.—No. 14. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1829. WHOLE NUMBER 244.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, PUBLISHER, No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, THREE DOORS BELOW CHESNUT.—TERMS \$8 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

ALE, HATS taken to order at the shortest notice.
 Furs taken an exchange for hats.
 nov. 27-tf

THOMAS L. KING

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 ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.

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Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturer,
No. 14 South Eighth street,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and
the public in general, that they can be supplied
with every article in his line, at the most reduced prices.
The Subscriber has constantly on hand,
Mineral Water Apparatus, on the most improved plan.
Distillers' Plank and Dye Kettles.
Washing and Preserving Kettles.
Pumps, Miners', &c.
N. B. Old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead bought,
or taken in exchange.
dec. 4--if

several that have been the most attentively observed. The second comet of 1811 had a nucleus, which, according to the continental astronomers, amounted to 570 miles; while its tail was 1,000 miles in length. The comet of 1807 presented a nucleus of less size, but a tail of greater brilliancy; the diameter of the one being

upon the side of our ship, and which was not more than an inch long. The sea water differs not in gravity, and consequently in saltness, in any latitude that we were in from which it was at the pwns, which I tried with a waterpoise, only

and among the rest: they resemble exactly a set of drums and sheepheads; and for your satisfaction I have sent you . . . of the lower mandible of a drum to compare. I have not yet procured . . . of fish bones, only the bones of a dolphin which I have sent you. I intend this summer to provide you what bones I can get, and other rarities.

goods, wares, and merchandise, or other personal property that shall be offered for sale at auction, shall be publicly exhibited, each lot separately, in some place of easy access, where the same can be distinctly seen and examined, for at least forty-eight hours immediately preceding the sale thereof. And for every sale of goods and articles as aforesaid, that shall be publicly exhibited, the auctioneer shall

the same shall incur a penalty of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That a sufficient number of printed catalogues, (not less than one hundred,) signed by the auctioneer, expressing the terms and conditions of the sale, and containing a description of all the goods, wares, and merchandise, or other effects that are to be offered for sale at any auction, shall be prepared by the auctioneer, and be distributed at the place where such goods, wares, and merchandise, or other effects, shall be exhibited, as aforesaid, for at least forty-eight hours immediately preceding the time for the said sale. And the said printed catalogues shall designate, separately, the marks and numbers, and the contents of each lot, the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, and of the foreign growth, produce, or manufacture, the date and place of importation, and the name of the vessel by which imported; and all entire original packages of foreign goods, to be sold as imported, shall have the original marks and numbers on each package, and the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or other effects, shall be offered in the order in which they are arranged in the said catalogues. And no duplicate of such goods, wares, merchandise, or other effects, nor any other goods, wares, and merchandise, or other effects, shall be sold at the said sale. And for the violation of each or either of the provisions of this section, the auctioneer shall incur a penalty of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any auctioneer or person acting for him, who shall make fictitious biddings at any auction, or who shall purchase at his own sale, either for himself or for others, the goods, wares, merchandise, or other effects, advertised as aforesaid, shall, for each and every of the said acts, incur a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any auctioneer, or any person acting for him, who shall sell by public auction, or otherwise, any foreign goods, wares, or merchandise, knowing them to have been smuggled into any port or place within the United States, or knowing them to have evaded, in whole or in part, the duties required by law on their importation, shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence, the full value of the said goods, wares, and merchandise so sold, as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every person who may purchase goods, wares, merchandise, or other effects at any auction, shall be allowed seven days for the examination of the same, from and after the termination of the said sale, during which time the auctioneer shall be personally liable for any errors, deficiencies, or frauds that may be found in the said goods, wares, merchandise, or other effects, and for such errors, deficiencies, and frauds, he shall be declared to the auctioneer within the said seven days, he shall not thereafter be personally liable for the same to the purchaser thereof, unless the said auctioneer shall have been privy to such error, deficiency, or fraud, previous to the sale.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, and every other species of personal property, (with the exceptions mentioned in the 12th section of this act,) which shall at any time be offered for sale by any auctioneer, shall be subject each and every time they shall be sold or struck off, to duties, at the following rates, viz:

1. If of foreign growth, produce, or manufacture, by the entire original package as imported, in lots exceeding in amount one hundred and fifty dollars for each separate lot, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents on every one hundred dollars.

2. If of foreign growth, produce, or manufacture, otherwise than by the entire original package as imported, at the rate of five dollars on every one hundred dollars.

3. If of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, in lots exceeding in amount one hundred and fifty dollars for each separate lot, at the rate of five dollars on every one hundred dollars.

4. If of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, in lots not exceeding in amount one hundred and fifty dollars for each separate lot, at the rate of five dollars on every one hundred dollars.

5. If of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, in lots not exceeding in amount one hundred and fifty dollars for each separate lot, at the rate of five dollars on every one hundred dollars.

Which duties shall be paid for the use and benefit of the United States, by the auctioneer making such sales.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the duties imposed by this act, on all goods and articles sold by auction, shall be paid in all cases, whether the same shall have been struck off, or bought in for or by the owner or owners thereof, or shall have been purchased by other persons. And all goods, wares, merchandise, or other effects sold at private sale by any auctioneer, or by the firm of which he may be a partner, or by any person in his employ, or in that of the said firm, shall be subject to the same duties as if they had been sold by public auction, and shall be included and described in the quarterly returns hereinafter directed by this act.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to subject to any auction tax or duty any sale or sales by Auction of Real Estate or Leasehold Estate, or on letting or leasing the same by Auction; or on the sale of any Ships, Steam-boats, or Vessels, their tackle, apparel and furniture; or of any goods and articles sold under any order, decree, or judgment of any Court of Law or of Equity, or under a distress for any cause; or made in consequence of bankruptcy, or insolvency; or under any bona fide assignment of the whole property of such bankrupt or insolvent, for the equal benefit of all the creditors; or of the Estates of persons who may die in the United States, and whose property shall be at the time of their death, within the United States; or of the Estates of Citizens of the United States dying elsewhere, and whose property shall be, at the time of their death, within the United States; or made under the provisions of any law regulating the collection of any tax, duty, or impost, or of any property belonging to the United States, or to either of them, or of any articles delivered on ship-board, and sold within twenty days after they shall have been landed, or of goods and articles damaged by fire; or of any slave or slaves, sold or hired; or of any Church Pews, sold or leased; or of any second-hand furniture, second-hand Books, second-hand Garriages, or second-hand Clothing; or of any Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Statuary or Sculpture; or of any second-hand Farming Utensils, or of Horses, neat Cattle, or other farming stock, or of farming produce sold on the farm producing it; or of any growing wood or timber; or of shares in the public funds or stocks of the United States, or of either of them, or of the funds or stocks of any municipal bodies, or of the capital stock of any incorporated companies, or of any joint stock companies not incorporated; or of goods or articles sold by order of any Collector of the Customs.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That, if any auctioneer shall, in his quarterly returns of sales and duties, under this act, knowingly represent, as free from duty, any goods or articles which, by this act, are not exempted from duties, he shall forfeit an amount equal to that for which they were sold; and if the owner or owners, or other person or persons by whom the said goods or articles shall have been given in charge for sale to the auctioneer, shall knowingly originate, assist, or connive at such or any fraudulent attempt to evade the duties, he, she or they, shall be liable for the forfeiture aforesaid.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That every auctioneer shall, within ten days after the last days of December, March, June, and September, respectively, in each and every year,

render to the Collector of the Customs, or other officer authorized by him, within whose district the said auctioneer shall exercise the said calling of business, a quarterly account, for the quarter ending on each of the last days respectively, before mentioned, of all sales made by him, the said auctioneer, either by auction or by private sale, both of goods and articles exempted from duty by this act, and of goods and articles subjected to duty by this act, specifying the amount of each day's sale of each of these different classes of articles; and every auctioneer shall, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in accordance with the provisions of this act, prescribe, make oath or affirmation to the truth of every account which he shall render under this act, before the officer or person to whom such account shall be rendered, and who is hereby authorized to administer the same; and in every instance of failure or refusal to render such account, verified by oath or affirmation, such auctioneer shall incur a penalty of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That every auctioneer shall, within ten days after the last days of December, March, June, and September, respectively, in each and every year, make quarterly payments of the duties imposed by this act on all sales made or caused to be made by him, by auction or otherwise, during the quarters ending on the said last days respectively, to the Collector of the Customs or other officer authorized by him, to receive the same, within the district in which such auctioneer shall exercise his calling or business. And if any auctioneer shall neglect or refuse to make such payment within the respective periods directed as aforesaid, such auctioneer shall be liable to pay double the amount of the said duties.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That every auctioneer, who, within the period limited for his accounting, shall not have made any sales, public or private, shall make and subscribe an affidavit of those facts before the Collector or other officer, as aforesaid, under a penalty of five hundred dollars for each offence.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That an auctioneer who shall make a false oath or affirmation, touching any act, matter, or thing, provided for by this act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be prosecuted for the same in the manner directed by law, in any court or courts having jurisdiction of the same.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Collectors of the Customs, or other officers aforesaid, and they are hereby authorized and required, within their respective districts, to collect all duties imposed by this act; and in case such duties shall not be duly paid, it shall be the duty of the District Attorneys, on the requisition of the Collectors aforesaid, to prosecute for the recovery of the same. And all fines, penalties, or forfeitures, incurred under this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered by the District Attorney of the district wherein such fines, penalties, or forfeitures shall have been incurred; one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person or persons who shall first discover or give information of the cause, matter, or thing, whereby such fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall have been incurred.



PHILADELPHIA:
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1829.

Office of the New York American, }
Two O'clock.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Montano, packet ship from Havre, whence she sailed on the 17th, brings us Paris papers to the 16th Nov. The lateness of the hour makes it impossible to give any translations. There is no confirmation, however, of the alleged battle before Choumoula, of which a rumour yesterday reached here from Smyrna. The Gazette de France, of the 15th of November, says, no recent intelligence has reached here from the theatre of war. It is expected at Vienna, that no Russian bulletin will be published before the capture of Silistria, after which it is expected Count Wittenstein will take a strong position before Choumoula, and wait a more favourable season. They write from Bucharest, that for two days a constant cannonade from and in the direction of Silistria has been heard. The Russians were conjectured to be making an assault. The garrison is estimated at 24,000 Turks; the Russians at least at 30,000.

LONDON, 11th November.—Consuls closed yesterday at 87, opened to-day at 86-3-4, and went to 86-7-8.

The Charles Carroll, from Havre, sailed the 17th November. The Charlemagne, from Havre—day of sailing 1st Dec. and the Columbia, from London—day of sailing 5th Dec.—are now coming up. To-morrow we shall have news enough.

M. SOULIER, director of the ecclesiastical agency of the Reformed Churches in FRANCE, has published a statistical account of those establishments, with a view of the laws affecting them, their discipline, &c. the whole digested by him from information communicated by the Protestant Clergymen. We give an extract from a notice of the work which has been published in an ENGLISH journal. From a table which M. SOULIER has annexed to his volume, it appears that the number of Protestant Pastors in FRANCE, is three hundred and five, with four hundred and thirty eight edifices consecrated to divine worship. These are said to be by no means equal to the wants of the Protestant population, who are obliged, in many places, to worship in other buildings than Churches, and sometimes in the open air. In the commune of Monoblet, for instance, with a population of one thousand and forty, of whom nine hundred and fifty are Protestants, there is no Church.

The New York AMERICAN, on the authority of Custom-House returns, states that, during the year 1828, 18,945 passengers arrived at that port, from foreign countries. In the year preceding the number was nearly as large.

REFORMED CONSISTORIAL CHURCH OF PARIS. Organized the 24th Frimaire, in the year XI. (Nov. 23d, 1802.)

Pastors. Residences.
Messrs. Maron.....Paris.
Mouod, the father.....Paris.
Juillet Chasseur.....Paris.
Mouod (Frederick) Pastor-adjunct.....Paris.

"Edifices Consecrated to Divine Worship.—The decree of the 12th Frimaire, in the year XI. (December 3, 1802,) which organized this church, granted to it three of the churches

which had formerly been appropriated to the Roman Catholic worship, for the celebration of divine service, viz. the Church of St. Louis, rue St. Thomas du Louvre, the Church of Pantheon, rue de Grenelle, St. Germain, and the Church of St. Mary, rue St. Antoine. As the government of France had occasion for the Church of Pantheon for a military magazine, no divine service has hitherto been celebrated in it. A few years after the date of the above decree, the works connected with the Louvre having rendered it necessary to demolish the Church of St. Louis, the Church of the edevant Fauchere of the Oratoire, rue St. Honoré, was given to the Consistory. The Government has further caused a chapel to be erected in the college of Louis-le-Grand, for pupils of the Protestant communion.

"Divine Service.—At Paris, there is divine service every Sunday in each of these temples, viz.—in that of the rue St. Antoine, at half past eleven, and in that of the Oratoire at half past twelve. Divine Service is also celebrated, by authority of the Consistory, in the Sunday school room at half past seven in the evening; every Thursday at two o'clock, in the temple of the Oratoire; in the last prayer of which service the Consistory has caused a petition to be inserted in behalf of all the religious societies. On the morning following the celebration of the communion, there is a thanksgiving service in the temple of the Oratoire. Monthly prayer meetings, which are very well attended, are held in behalf of missions for propagating the Gospel. "The Oratoire, for the religious, and in the temple of the Oratoire, is preceded and followed by several other services. Under the authority of the Consistory, the English residents in Paris celebrate divine service every Sunday, viz.—Prayers in the morning at 9 o'clock, and in the afternoon at three o'clock, when a sermon is delivered by the English Bishop (Dr. Lacombe), or some other clergyman. At two o'clock, divine service is performed for the Americans in the Sunday school room.

"In the college of Louis-le-Grand, divine service is celebrated every Sunday and Thursday, and also during passion week, by M. Roissard, one of the Lutheran Church at Paris, who has been appointed Protestant chaplain to that college with a salary."

The Bible Society at Paris is the parent of all the Bible Societies in France, with the exception of that at Strasburg; and new societies are daily forming in the same departments. There is also a Ladies' Bible Society, with numerous auxiliary and collectors at Paris, which has several auxiliary and branch societies in the departments, besides an association of Protestant manufacturers and people.

A Missionary Society was established in 1822 at Paris, (where there is also a ladies' society,) which has given birth to numerous auxiliary and other associations. In the seminary for training missionaries the pupils are taught geography, the use of the globe, history, both profane and ecclesiastical, the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and English languages, and particularly the language of the people among whom they are destined to labor, exegesis or biblical interpretation, mathematics, physics, and astronomy. These last mentioned sciences are taught, as affording so many opportunities of fixing the attention of idolatrous people, and disposing them to listen to the doctrines of Christianity. Above all, the course of instruction is so arranged, that the pupils do not quit the seminary, without being animated by the most expansive love and unfeigned piety, nor until they are fully instructed in the knowledge of the Gospel which they are to preach to heathen nations.

A Religious Tract Society, founded in 1822, has circulated with great effect, nearly a million of tracts, in which the religious and moral precepts of the bible are rendered intelligible to the meanest capacity.

Provident Societies, and Societies for Mutual Assurance. In 1825, a few individuals founded a mutual benefit society for the humble monthly payment of two francs (twenty pence) and six francs (five shillings) every year.

Numerous donations have been made, among which, the annual presents of Charles X. and the members of the royal family of France, hold a distinguished place.

Schools. There are three Sunday schools, or rather schools for religious instruction; to which children are admitted who have not previously learned to read and write at the weekly or elementary day schools, of which there are six in the different arrondissements of Paris—three for boys, and as many for girls, the masters and mistresses of which are chosen by the Consistory. One of them is a charity school, in which, however, young persons, who have no fortune, are admissible as boarders, on certain terms, at the expense of benevolent individuals.

The Consistory has also established a gratuitous course of instruction in psalmody; the lessons are given during three months in the year, every Thursday, in the temple of Oratoire. Since the establishments of these instructions, the psalmody in the protestant churches is stated (and we can credit the statement) to have been greatly improved.

The late decision of the Supreme Court, on the petition of BONAPARTE, calls to mind a story that is to be told of General SERRAULT. A lady expressed, in his presence, her detestation of Napoleon, then in his glory. "Ah, madame," said the minister, "si mon maître vous entendait, qu'il serait désolé."

The London keeprake contains an article on the character of Mr. CANNING, ascribed to the pen of Sir JAMES MACINTOSH. We subjoin an extract from the passages in which Mr. CANNING's powers as an orator and a poet, are characterized. It will, generally, we think, be remarked that the former are somewhat over-rated, and the latter undervalued. The whig orator and statesman, the personal and political friend of Fox, could hardly be expected to appreciate fully the merits of the Anti-Jacobin.

Sir James, we apprehend, will find few to concur with him in assigning to his hero the palm of wit over all other ENGLISH speakers. The parliamentary history contains the skeleton of a speech by SHERIDAN, in 1800 or 1801, attacking the ADMINISTRATION, which Mr. CANNING, who replied, pronounced one of the most splendid ever heard in the House of Commons. The reporter seems to have given it from memory; preserving little more than those brilliant passages which it was impossible to forget. In the few pages which contain all that remains to us of a speech that occupied several hours in the delivery, we find little else than a constant succession of the most brilliant flashes of wit. The dialogue of the *Duenna* is not more thickly sown with original and lively images. SHERIDAN's wit never missed fire; while CANNING, though often successful, sometimes failed. In this quality of a public speaker, we think Sir JAMES MACINTOSH himself, if called on to decide deliberately

between SHERIDAN and CANNING, would scarcely venture to assign the superiority to the latter. His great advantage with posterity will be that his speeches have been carefully and accurately reported; while SHERIDAN, whatever pains he might have bestowed on the preparation of his, seemed quite indifferent to their future fate.

"Mr. Canning possessed in a high degree the outward advantages of an orator. His expressive countenance varied with the changes of his eloquence; his voice, flexible and articulate, had as much compass as his mode of speaking required. In the calm part of his speeches, his attitudes and gesture might have been selected by a painter to represent grace rising towards dignity. No English speaker used the keen and brilliant weapons of wit so long, so often, or so effectively, as Mr. Canning. He gained more triumphs and incurred more enmity by it than any other. Those whose importance depends much on birth and fortune, are impatient of seeing their own artificial dignity, or that of their order, broken down by derision; and perhaps few men heartily forgive a successful jest against themselves, but those who are conscious of being unhurt by it. Mr. Canning often used this talent imprudently. * * * As his oratorical faults were those of youthful genius, the progress of age seemed to purify his eloquence, and every year appeared to remove some speck which hid, or least dimmed, a beauty. His daily resort to large views, and made, perhaps, as near approaches to philosophical principles as the great difference between the objects of the philosopher and those of the orator will commonly allow. When the Memorials of his own time, the composition of which is said never to have interrupted in his busiest moments, are made known to the public, his abilities, as a writer, may be better estimated. * * * Mr. Canning's power of writing verse may rather be classed with his accomplishments, than numbered among his high and noble faculties. It would have been a distinction for an inferior man. * * * In some of the amusements or tasks of his boyhood there are passages which, without much help from fancy, might appear to contain allusions to his greatest measures of policy, as well as to the tenor of his life, and the melancholy splendor which surrounded his death. In the concluding line of the first English verses written by him at Eton, he expressed a wish, which has been singularly realized, that he might

'Live in a blaze, and in a blaze expire.'

It is at least a striking coincidence, that the statesman, whose dying measure was to mature an alliance for the deliverance of Greece, should, when a boy, have written English verses on the deliverance of that country; and that in his poem at Oxford, on the pilgrimage to Mecca, a composition as much applauded as a modern Latin poem can aspire to be, he should have as bitterly deplored the lot of the other countries, now groaning under the same barbarous yoke.

Nunc Sarrapie imperio et subdita Turce.

To conclude:—he was a man of brilliant genius, of warm affections, of high and generous spirit; a statesman, who, at home, converted most of his opponents into warm supporters; who, abroad, was the sole hope and trust of all who sought an orderly and legal liberty; and who was cut off in the midst of vigorous and splendid measures, which, if executed by himself, or with his own spirit, promised to place his name in the first class of rulers, among the founders of lasting peace, and the guardians of human improvement."

At a public dinner given at NEW ORLEANS, on the 19th of December, to Mr. LIVINGSTON, that gentleman made these observations in relation to the system of penal laws prepared with his assistance.—"In the last Congress, Mr. Webster, the learned and eloquent member from Massachusetts, prepared an important bill for the extension and amelioration of the penal laws of the United States, which finally passed into a law. In the course of its discussion I proposed several amendments, some of which were adopted, but others, which I thought more important, were opposed on the allegation that they were not of the same character with the ground work of the bill; that they might with propriety form parts of a new system, but that until such system should be prepared, they ought not to be adopted. In the warmth of debate I rashly declared that if this were the only objection, it should in time be obviated, for that if no other member would undertake the task I would myself at a future day produce such a system. My indiscreet offer was at once accepted, and the debate was closed by the proposer of the bill, who, in flattering terms, declared that my assurance was considered as a pledge, which it was hoped I would in time redeem. Thus engaged I would not recede; a system of general law was prepared for offences of which the court, of the United States have cognizance throughout the union, and for all those which might be committed in the District of Columbia, and in other places of which the jurisdiction had been ceded to the United States; and on motion of Mr. Webster it was ordered to be printed under my direction. This system is now ready to be delivered to the members, and I confess that I feel great regret in reflecting that the short period of this session, leaves me no hope of even explaining its provisions, much less of procuring its adoption."

At a joint meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, held yesterday evening, THOMAS PHIPPS, elected Treasurer of the City for the ensuing year. The following is a statement of the vote:

Thomas Phipps had.....13
John Bacon.....10
George Guier.....2
Total.....25

One of the volunteers, assisting last night at the representation of the Battle of Waterloo, was most unfortunately wounded in the head, very dangerously, by the discharge of a musket in the hands of one of his companions. We notice the occurrence for the sake of correcting a statement in a morning paper, that the musket was supposed to have been accidentally loaded with ball. We understand that there is no ground for this belief, but that the muzzle of the gun was so close to the head of the person wounded that the wadding of cartridge paper pierced his cap. It seems certain, too, that a ball would have passed through, which is not the case. At half past twelve this afternoon the unfortunate man was

living, but in a very critical state. His name is JOHN DEVES.

Since the above was in type, we have heard that Mr. Deves is dead. It is the intention of the managers, we believe, to devote the proceeds of an evening to his widow and children.

About eight o'clock last evening, a large yellow dog rushed fiercely from the door of a house in Second street, between Market and Chestnut, and assailed a young lady who happened to be passing. He threw her on the pavement, but fortunately, in attempting to fasten on her head, fixed his teeth in her hat, which he tore to rags. Two or three gentlemen came speedily to her aid, and she was rescued with little other injury than the ruin of her hat, and some not very severe scratches about the face. Really valuable dogs, of any breed, seldom commit such outrages as this; and it is much to be wished, but we fear in vain, that the worthless beasts that infest our streets could be exterminated.

A correspondent desires to call the attention of the manager of the Walnut street theatre to the fact that tickets are sometimes sold at the pit door, after that place is more than comfortably filled—a matter equally inconvenient to those who get in, and to those who are kept out.

ITEMS.

On Tuesday, the two houses of the legislature of Pennsylvania met in convention in the representatives' chamber, for the purpose of electing a state treasurer for the ensuing year. ALEXANDER MAHON, Esq. was unanimously re-elected, having received 129 votes.

A neat map of the Seat of Government of the United States is announced in the National Intelligencer, the work of Mrs. W. J. Stone, wife of an ingenious engraver.

The author of the Subaltern's Log-Book quotes Moore's beautiful song 'I have a silent sorrow here.'

The best way, says Bacon, to preserve the memory of old favours, is to refresh them with new.

Mrs. Royall is at Harrisburg, and, by a card in the newspapers, apologizes for the delay of the third volume of her Black Book, now in press at Washington. The cause, she says, is her wish to do justice to one of the first states in the Union.

An edict of the Governor of Corunna, ordering cart wheels to be greased, was revoked on the petition of the carters, who declared that the oxen would not draw without the music.

In 1743 the sum of £1000 was allowed by the New York Legislature, to the Governor, for soliciting his Majesty for divers things in favour of the colony. In 1745 an act was passed to restrain disorderly and unlawful gaming houses.

A Savannah paper of Jan. 6, says:—A negro who came down the river this morning, reports that one of the tow boats of the steamboat Savannah, (No. 17,) about 10 miles up, was destroyed by fire, with the most of her cargo, consisting of 600 bales of cotton. A boat with assistance has been sent up.

The New York packets are arriving. How many editors will quote the venerable saying, 'it can't rain but it pours?'

The ship Harriet has been taken up by the American Colonization Society, and will soon sail from Norfolk for Liberia with coloured emigrants. She will carry out about one hundred and eighty persons, most of whom reside in Virginia.

Gratuitous vaccination has been ordered at Havana, where the small pox is said to be prevalent.

The committee on agriculture, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, have been directed to enquire into the expediency of encouraging the growth of the Mulberry.

A consolidation of the Baltimore Chronicle and Maryland establishments has taken place. The paper issued on Wednesday bears the title of the "Commercial Chronicle and Daily Marylander," and is edited and published by Leakin and Sands—the commercial department by W. G. Lyford.

The Baltimore Chronicle has been united with the Marylander and the proprietors think their subscription list as large as any in the city. The Editors of the Gazette say they can well believe this, without supposing the number to be very great; as in Baltimore, though readers are many, subscribers are few.

The Post Master General has directed that the mail at Annapolis be closed at 5 A. M. to reach Baltimore at noon.

The Fredonia (Chataque county) Consolator mentions the sudden death of Ambrose Barnaby, one of the most estimable citizens of Fredonia. He fell down dead while walking in the street, on the 1st instant.—The shock created was so great, that the public amusements, balls, &c., intended for the evening were dispensed with.

An invention has been made by Messrs. James Atwater and N. & S. S. Jocelin, of New Haven, Conn. of a method for preventing the counterfeiting and altering of bank checks, drafts, bills of exchange, post notes, notes of hand, &c. Professor Silliman, in his Journal of Science and Arts, speaks of it in high terms, and recommends it to the Directors of Banks, &c.

There were strawberries on the table at the Dinner at New York in honor of Gen. Jackson, 8th inst. They were from Mr. Parmentier's hot house, Brooklyn, L. I.

The Rev. Mr. Bronson, writes from Gambia, Ohio, Dec. 22d, "that he was then writing in his study without a fire, and the week before he found some of his parishioners engaged in gathering corn."

Notes of the bank of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are in circulation, altered from two to twenty dollars. To prevent persons from being imposed on, it is only necessary to remark, that there are no twenty dollar notes issued by that Bank.

The Boston Overseers of the Poor have expended, during the last year, \$12,701 81. This includes the expenditures for burial, coffins, Massachusetts Hospital, &c.

The city of Boston pay 60 per cent. of the whole taxes of Massachusetts. The amount arises principally from the bank and the auction taxes.

On Wednesday of last week, a black man, from the town of Fishkill, was committed to jail in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on suspicion of murdering a boy seven or eight years of age, to whom he was step-father. The boy had been missing for a considerable time, and his body was recently found, buried in the hay, in one of the barns in that town.

The severe cold of the past week has closed the river at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and it is now crossed on the ice.

In Wales, recently, a farmer's son was poisoned by drinking cider, which had stood in a leaden vat; acetate of lead having been formed.

On the 12th of September last, a man named Tamiette was sentenced to three months imprisonment at Lyons, France, for having violated the sanctity of the grave and carried off a human skull, for the purpose of obtaining a prize in a lottery, by magical arts.

A correspondent of the Castine American states, that when he was travelling in Worcester county, Mass. several years since, he attempted to help himself to a second slice of fried ham, and found he had got a child's shoe, scarcely fried enough.

The late Mayor of Boston, Hon. Josiah Quincy, has petitioned the Board of Aldermen, for free access to the municipal papers and records, for the purpose of aiding him in writing a History of Boston, embracing the first seven years of its government. The prayer of the petition was granted.

The public spirited citizens of New Haven, Conn. have authorized the Mayor of that city to raise, by loan, one hundred thousand dollars, and subscribe the same to the stock of the Farmington canal; taking one thousand shares at one hundred dollars a share.

It is a present fact, that in the present House of Representatives of New-York, consisting of 126 members, 105 of them are new.

The Welland Canal, in Canada, is intended to permit the passage of vessels of 150 tons from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario—and it is contemplated to enlarge the Lachine Canal, so that such vessels may pass on to Montreal and Quebec. The Lachine Canal is now adapted to vessels of 40 tons.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A letter from Malta, November 25, makes mention of the reported defeat of the Turks at Choumoula, and it is therefore possible that the affairs of Varna and Choumoula have been confounded. The Boston Bulletin gives the following extract of a letter from Malta, dated November 25:—

"You will have learnt, via Europe, the defeat of the Viazir and the fall of Varna. This is a heavy blow to the Turks, who will now be obliged to defend the passage of the Balkans. But we do not know if the Russians intend to perform a winter campaign, or rest till the spring at Varna. The Sultan has ordered out all the priests and lawyers, and ordered them to prepare the war turban. They are a powerful body, and are said to amount to 30,000 in the capital—the Sultan tells them the moment has arrived when their religion is invaded, and that they must go out, sword in hand, to defend it, or be slain; treat them as he did the Janissaries. The capital is tranquil, and the Turks rather low spirited, owing to their late defeat. The government of Greece is daily improving, and we never hear of piracies or any other disorders. The Ambassadors are still at Poros, but are going down to Naples to pass the winter."

The U. S. sloop of war Fairfield, bound to Sicily, was off Malta 23d Nov. The brig Scylla, Milmore, from New-York, with provisions for the Greeks, sailed from Malta, Oct. 15, for the Archipelago.

Constantinople, Oct. 22.—The capture of Varna by the Russians is no longer doubtful; this place fell into their hands on the 18th instant. The details, which have not yet been officially communicated by the Porte, have given rise to contradictory reports; but it is almost every day this month was marked by attacks and repulses, with equal fury on both sides, and considerable loss of men to each party. The Russians, who were constantly receiving reinforcements, concluded by investing the place, with 30,000 men, in order to prevent any reinforcement reaching the Turkish army.

On the 11th to the 14th, fighting was kept up with little intermission. On the 14th, the Grand Viazir made a sortie from his camp, and made a false step by offering battle in an open space. He was beaten, his corps in part destroyed, and himself wounded, which compelled him to retreat with the balance of his troops four leagues beyond Varna.

On the morning of the 15th, a general assault was made on the place. After ineffectual efforts, and prodigies of valor worthy of a better fate, the Turks, surrounded on all sides, could no longer prevent the enemy from penetrating into the city; overwhelmed by numbers, they defended themselves, and the struggle between man and man, wherever the situation of the ground would permit, was as fatal to the conquerors as the vanquished. The Captain Pashah, who animated every one by his example, repulsed from post to post, reduced to a handful of brave spirits who still surrounded him, and were willing to die with him, retired into the fortress, but being soon aware of the impossibility of maintaining himself there, he accepted the offer of capitulation, by which he was allowed to depart with arms, baggage, and military honors, and repair with his troops whithersoever he chose.

The Emperor, by granting a capitulation, equally honorable to both parties, has evinced his admiration of the intrepid warrior who so valiantly defended the post entrusted to him. He several times expressed himself in the most flattering terms to the Turkish Chief.

A Costangi-bachi has been despatched to Adrianople, to collect, as is said, the effects of the Grand Viazir, the commanding officer, which has been ordered. It is certain, however, that his harem, who lived in his palace at Arnaut Kioy, on the canal, has been transferred to Kutuck-Wang, and although the place does not appear from without to be closed, yet the seals have been placed on the inner apartments by order of government.

The fall of Varna has made a great impression upon the Musulmans of all classes; their countenances exhibit an austere sadness; but they will be deceived who view this reserved conduct which becomes men who are alive to the dangers of their country, as an evidence of despair. The recruiting operations are progressing; not a murmur or a single act of disobedience is heard on the part of the numerous conscripts who have enrolled themselves; all are aware that they should form for their country a last rampart, the Russians instead of going into winter quarters, should continue the campaign.

The Emperor is about to depart for Odessa. He has ordered a levy of 150,000 men, and proposes, it is said, to repair to the Polish army, which he wishes to encourage by his presence, and in which some signs of discontent have been manifested. The Poles appear to recollect that they have already suffered the fate reserved for the Turks, if they have the misfortune to be vanquished, and they perhaps have reflected that, sending their soldiers to fester their most ancient allies, they complete the riveting of their chains.

it is believed the Porte will voluntarily send Ple...
The Divan assemblies almost daily, and the...
to confer with the Grand Signor. About 10,000...
men are assembled at the camp, of which 1500...
are well disciplined cavalry.

INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter from our valued friend...
Dr. Howe, is short, but interesting. It came by...
the brig Dulce, Capt. Smith, from Smyrna, and...
last from Malta, who put into Plymouth on Sat...
urday morning. The reported death of our...
countryman, Gen. Jarvis, is a source of deep re...
gret to the friends of Greece and liberty, and...
will be sensibly felt by his relatives in this city...
In other respects, the news from Greece is of the...
most cheering character.

MALTA, Nov. 4, 1828.

Dear Sir—I arrived here yesterday, and we...
are now getting under weigh again to continue...
our voyage to Greece; but I can hardly give you...
on *passant*, the latest news from that country...
as I have seen several persons lately from there...
The foreigner is all leaving, now that the war...
is over. Our countryman, Brown, is here, per...
forming his quarantine; he is slowly recovering...
from a severe illness; but, feeble as he is, he may...
feel himself highly favoured, in being among the...
few who have come off life. The fate of the...
Philhellenes has been terrible; at least two...
thirds of the number of those foreigners, who...
have enlisted their fortunes in the cause, have...
perished, "by disease or strife." Jarvis, too, is...
gone, I am told; poor fellow! he has met his...
end in the hands of the enemy. The news we had...
of the death of Captain F. A. Hastings, proves too...
true; he died of a wound he received in attacking...
the Turks near Missaligi; he certainly was among the...
bravest and most meritorious champions of Grecian...
independence; without ostentation, he expended large...
sums of money in the cause; without any parade...
before the public, he achieved many daring ex...
ploits; and his naval actions, if well known, would...
give him a glory far above that which Chevaliers...
or any other foreigner has gained.

Capo d'Istria, it seems, is getting along won...
derfully well with the internal administration;...
the people are returning to their former occupa...
tions; the peasant to his vineyard; the sailor to...
his ship; piracy has ceased entirely, and the...
country is quite tranquil.

Cochrane has returned, and is now at Egina...
with another armed steam vessel; but (the hoof...
beat) it is said, demands five thousand dollars...
to have him hoist the Greek flag upon her.

Contostavlos is here; he has the management...
of the financial department, under Capo d'Istria;...
and has just obtained \$30,000 on a loan. Greece...
is looking up. I hope to find things in such a...
state on arrival there, that I shall be able to send...
you a good report of the land; till then, adieu.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL G. HOWE.

P. S. I do not give entire confidence to the...
report of Jarvis' death.

The Rochester Telegraph describes the Ar...
cade recently erected in that place as one of the...
most ornamental, as well as spacious build...
ings of the kind in the U. States. The whole...
block of Mr. Reynolds, of which it forms a part...
covers a quarter of an acre, and has a marble...
front, with a gallery for the colored people. It...
has erected a block of four-story marble build...
ings. Mr. Munford one of brick; Mr. Clapp...
one of brick, for a hotel, occupying 8000 feet...
square; an Episcopal Church has also been erect...
ed, which is said to be the largest west of the...
Atlantic—with two new Presbyterian Churches;...
a large addition to St. Luke's, and an African...
church of brick. Besides these Mr. Ely has bu...
ilt a large mill for 16 run of stone; Messrs...
Scott & Co. a rolling and slitting mill; and Mr...
Cumbell a flour mill, on the aqueduct. These...
with the Bull's Head Tavern, and a new Bank...
are the principal additions to that young and...
flourishing place. The surrounding country is...
rapidly improving, and not less than one million...
and eight hundred thousand bushels of wheat are...
ground there annually.

NIAGARA FALLS.

A letter from a gentleman at that place, dated...
Dec. 30, 1828, states, that on the Sunday eve...
ning preceding, about 9 o'clock, "two or three...
successive shocks or convulsions were felt, the...
second of which was accompanied with an un...
usual rushing sound of the waters." The next...
morning it was discovered, "that a large por...
tion of the rock in the bed of the river, at the...
distance of about two fifths from the Canada...
shoal, to the extreme angle of the Horseshoe...
had broken off and fallen into the abyss below."...
The whole aspect of the falls is said to be much...
changed by this convulsion. A course of high...
winds for several days, previous to its occurrence...
producing an accumulation of water in the river...
is supposed to have been the immediate cause. The...
west side of Goat Island is rapidly wearing...
away by the action of the stream on its shore...
and it is estimated by the writer of the letter...
that "two thousand tons of soil sand and gravel...
have disappeared since he first went there in...
October." This gradual crumbling away of the...
rock over which the Niagara is precipitated...
adds plausibility to the conjecture, that the falls...
were once as low down as Lewiston, and they...
have for centuries been travelling up towards...
their present position.

Thos. Ruel Washburn has petitioned the...
Governor and Council of Maine for a certificate...
that he was chosen a Member of Congress for...
Oxford District, in September, on the ground...
that five votes were accidentally and illegally...
put into the ballot boxes, and improperly return...
ed, and deducting those, he was chosen. The...
Executive decided it could not go back of the...
returns, and gave him leave to withdraw his pe...
tition.

Foreign population of New York.—From...
authentic returns derived from the Custom...
House, we are enabled, says the American, to...
make a statement of the number of passengers...
arrived in the port of New York during the year...
1828, from foreign countries:—

1st quarter of 1828.....	1,385
2d do. do.....	7,447
3d do. do.....	8,167
4th do. do.....	1,945

Total, 18,944

The number the year previous was nearly as...
large.

Judge Willis, whose functions, it will be reco...
llected, as one of the Judges of the Court of...
King's Bench of Upper Canada were suspended...
by the Lieut. Governor of that province, and...
went to England, has addressed a letter to the...
Secretary of State for the colonial department...
in reply to the report of the Executive Council...
of the Province recommending his removal from...
office. The reply occupies nearly eleven columns...
of the Colonial Advocate, and is a learned and...
elaborate vindication of the course pursued by...
Judge Willis in refusing to sit as Judge when the...
Court was not according to his construction of...
the law duly organized for the transaction of...
business.—N. Y. Com. Adver.

From the Georgia N. Y. Gazette.

We are happy to observe from the report of...
the Chief Engineer, that all the piers authori...
zed by Congress for the improvement of harbors on...
Lake Erie, are either partly completed or whol...
ly finished. Many accidents have occurred, which...
renders the expense incurred in their construction...
unprofitable. The high winds of last season did...
such damage; but, it appears that on account...
of the advanced state of some, and the altera...
tion of the plan of others, no damage is to be...
apprehended during the present season. The...
sand bars also at the mouths of most rivers, are

said to diminish as the works advance. There...
will be, when they are completed, nine harbors...
viz: Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Ashtabula, Clevel...
and Cleveland's Creek, Grand River, Cleveland...
Black River, and Huron River, besides those...
which are already good, viz: Put-in-Bay, Sand...
uskey, and the mouth of the Maumee.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal of Thursday.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the final...
settlement of the land claims of Bastrop, Winter...
and Macon Rouge, was taken up; but, on motion...
of Mr. SMITH, of S. C. postponed to Wedne...
sday next. The consideration of the bill to...
distribute a portion of the revenues of the United...
States among the several States was resumed;...
the motion to strike out the second section still...
pending. Mr. BERNIER moved the indefinite...
postponement of the bill. The Senate adjourned...
without taking the question on either of these...
motions.

In the House of Representatives, the various...
resolutions offered on the preceding day were...
agreed to, with the exception of that offered by...
Mr. MEXCER on the subject of an alteration of...
one of the rules, which was laid on the table...
Mr. MEXCER not being in his place, on motion...
of Mr. DWIGHT.

The bill authorizing a subscription in the...
Stock of the Washington Turnpike Road Com...
pany was taken up on motion of Mr. WASH...
INGTON, and after some discussion, was, on mo...
tion of the same gentleman, postponed till Mon...
day next, some members being desirous to ob...
tain further information the subject.

An attempt was then made to call up the bill...
for the preservation and repair of the Cumber...
land Road, when a motion was made to adjourn...
on which the yeas and noes were taken, when it...
was rejected by a vote of yeas 84, noes 86. The...
House then refused to go into committee on...
the Cumberland Road Bill by a vote of 70 to 68;...
and the House adjourned without taking up any...
other business.

Mr. DWIGHT yesterday gave notice of his...
intention to ask the House, on Tuesday next...
to enter into the consideration of the bill to re...
gulate the duties on teas, and Mr. SPRAGUE laid...
upon the table an amendment which he intend...
ed to move to the bill, which was ordered to be...
printed.

ORPHAN SOCIETY.

Annual Report from January the 1st, to December the

The Orphan Society of Philadelphia in account

with the Treasurer.

DR.

To cash paid purchasing committee and expen...

To premium of insurance..... 25 00

To repairs of real estate..... 289 50

To water rents and taxes..... 132 70

To purchase of stocks..... 62 00

To interest on stocks..... 62 00

To incidental expenses..... 24 00

To balance in the treasury..... 37 53

By balance forward..... \$10,047 08

CR.

By cash, annual subscriptions..... 456 00

Do. life subscriptions, and donations..... 240 00

Do. dividends on stocks..... 2,109 75

Do. rent of Will's house..... 635 56

Do. ground rents..... 24 87

Do. charity box and collections..... 31 47

Do. binding fees from Mr. Christie..... 7 00

Do. legacies..... 5,765 00

Do. U. S. stock paid off..... 500 00

Do. net proceeds of sale of children's work, 1818

Do. net proceeds of sale of children's work, 1819

Do. sale of articles at the Asylum..... 19 80

E. E. \$10,047 08

New Orleans and Nashville

STEAM BOATS.

New steamboat Brandywine, Capt. Gordon, 500 tons.

General Coffee, Norvell, 150

Lady Washington, Wilson, 140

Will regularly during the season, between New

Orleans and Nashville, landing freight and passengers at

intermediate ports. The subscribers, agents for the above

boats, will receive and forward freight, without delay, by

them, or any other boats that may be in port, free of

all expense, except drayage.

They are also appointed agents for the following boats,

plying between New Orleans and Louisville.

New steamboat Uncle Sam, Capt. Hulbert, 500 tons.

Calceola, Russell, 370

Calceola, Russell, 370

Cavalier, Reeder, 300

Criticism, Beckwith, 200

The above boats are substantial and swift, and com...

manded by experienced men. One of them will be in

the service during the season, and goods forwarded to

any port on the Ohio, Mississippi, Cumberland or Ten...

nessee Rivers, by

For further information, apply to

MACALESTER & YORKE,

No. 8 Minor street.

A CARD.

E. N. SCHERR, Piano Forte Manufacturer,

always grateful for the patronage of his friends and the

public generally, takes pleasure in announcing that in

the past few weeks he has been enabled to replenish his

warehouse with an assortment of Pianos, of the first

quality of tone, and of elegant exterior of new and most

fashionable designs, which he offers on his usual mo...

derate terms, to those who may be pleased to encourage

his exertions to render his work acceptable.

Jan. 16—d

DOMESTIC DUTIES.

FOR SALE, BY E. LITTELL, No. 136 Chesnut

street, Domestic Duties, or Instructions to young

married ladies on the management of their household,

and the regulation of their conduct in the various re...

lations and duties of Married Life, by Mrs. William

Parkes.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Present state of Christianity, and of the Missionary

Establishments, for its propagation in all parts of the

world. Edited by Frederick Schoberl.

Memor of the Rev. Legh Richmond. By T. S. Grim-

shaw, A. M.

Wald's Journey from Constantinople to England.

Memor of General Miller, in the service of the Re-

public of Peru. By John Miller.

Life in India; or, the English at Calcutta.

De Lisle; or the Sentimental Man.

Pelham; or the Adventures of a Gentleman.

Schoberl's Persia, with Engravings.

Jan. 15—d

P. I. WILTBROHN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public, that he has opened an office for the pur...

chase and sale of stocks, bills of exchange, &c.

Also, good notes of hand discounted at a fair rate,

and Money advanced on other securities, and all busi...

ness in the Commission Line attended to.

P. I. WILTBROHN.

Broker and Commission merchant, No. 7 Bank Alley,

in the rear of the Merchants' Coffee House.

Jan. 16—d

MARINE PAINTING.

J. W. WILLIAMS,

No. 23 CHESNUT STREET,

GRAVEFUL for past favours, respectfully

informs his friends and the public in general, that

he executes all orders in Marine Painting, Portraits,

of Vessels, fancy or historical, pleading himself that no...

thing shall be deficient as far as his abilities, to give

general satisfaction.

N. B. Sign and Ornamental painting executed as usual

with neatness and punctuality. Jan. 16—d

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

A FEW SEASON TICKETS. Also, a few

ORCHESTRA SEATS for sale.

Dec. 29—d WILLIAM R. BLAKE.

FOR THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

It has been in such a wretched state, the knowledge is...
power, and liberty found on such power is the arist...
and purest. Sound knowledge expands the mind...
strengthens virtue, and enlarges the sphere of human...
action. It is the sure foundation upon which social...
happiness can durably rest, and the only sure...
means of connecting the best acquisitions of this world...
with the promises of that which is to come. Therefore...
a solid and liberal education, guarded by religion and...
morals, is the most valuable gift a community can be...
stow on its youth. The importance of this subject has...
long been felt, and many eminent writers of ability...
and research have employed their genius in illustrating...
its moral and physical advantages, and the only sure...
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Bucks County, ss.
AT Doylestown, in and for the County of Bucks, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1828, before the Judges of said County: The Petition of William Lewis, one of the heirs of James Lewis, who died intestate, was presented and read, setting forth that the last will and testament of said deceased, as appointed by this Court at September term last, respecting the said estate of said deceased, have returned that the said premises cannot be divided so as to accommodate all the heirs of said deceased; but that the same will accommodate one and no more; and they have valued and appraised the same partitions and valuations of the Real Estate of said deceased. The petitioner prayed the Court would grant a rule upon the heirs and representatives of said deceased, requiring them to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, then and there to accept or refuse the said Estate at the valuation thereof and in case of refusal the heirs and representatives refuse so to take the same, then show cause, if any they have, why the said premises should not be sold according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
 And upon the Court granted a rule upon said heirs and representatives to appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Doylestown, the 8th day of February next, and there to accept or refuse the said Estate at the valuation thereof—and in case of refusal the heirs and representatives refuse so to take the same, then show cause, if any they have, why the said premises shall not be sold according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
 I certify the above to be an exemplification of the proceedings held in the Orphans' Court relative to the said rule.
 Witness my Hand and Seal of Office this 16th day of December, 1828. CH. E. DU BOIS, Clerk.
 dec. 26—lawdr

Bucks County, ss.
AT Doylestown, in and for the County of Bucks, the eleventh day of December, A. D. 1828, before the Judges of said County: The Petition of William Lewis, one of the heirs of James Lewis, who died intestate, was presented and read, setting forth, that at an Inquest appointed by this Court, on the 10th day of September, last, respecting the said estate of said deceased, have returned that the said premises cannot be divided so as to accommodate all the heirs of said deceased, but that the same may be parted and divided among the heirs of said deceased according to the act of Assembly, and have parted the same accordingly. The petitioner therefore prayed the Court would grant a Rule upon the heirs and representatives of said deceased, requiring them to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Doylestown, the ninth day of February next, and there to accept or refuse the said Estate at the valuation thereof—and in case of refusal the heirs and representatives refuse so to take the same, then show cause, if any they have, why the said premises shall not be sold according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
 And upon the Court granted a rule upon said heirs and representatives of James Roberts, deceased, requiring them to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Doylestown, the 9th of February next, then and there to accept or refuse the said Estate at the valuation thereof—and in case of refusal the heirs and representatives refuse so to take the same, if any they have, why the said premises shall not be sold according to law.
 I certify the above to be an Exemplification of the proceedings held in the Orphans' Court, in the above case.
 Witness my Hand and Seal of Office this 16th day of December, A. D. 1828. CH. E. DU BOIS, Clerk.
 dec. 26—lawdr

From the Boston Volume.

By Benjamin James—M. M. S. S.
PARAGRAPH 7. The teeth are so important, in providing our food, as well as in conversation, and in the expression of the feelings, that to render it a positive duty, by every one, to study the causes which lead to their premature destruction. The hollow cheek, the putrid saliva, which contaminates the whole system, and the various diseases of the mouth, are not the worst consequences of our neglect; the multiplying and murderous hand of the dentist is, alone, a sufficient punishment for our carelessness.
 PARAGRAPH 8. The importance of the healthy and sound hand of the dentist, Mr. James certainly means the operation of extracting the teeth, because his volume distinctly proves that the teeth can be saved without any pain, and that the preservation of the teeth is of immense importance of making a timely application, and above all things to avoid consulting with the unskilful and unenformed.
 PARAGRAPH 9. If people were more generally acquainted with the excellent mode of stopping decay, viz: *plugging the teeth with gold or silver*, but few would ever require extraction. N. B. This must mean the genuine system, and not the old one, which is now almost seldom be saved without the use of the File.
 Office No. 122 North Fourth street above Race street, dec. 27—11 B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

TREES AND PLANTS.
THE Subscribers offer for sale a choice and extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, suitable for immediate planting—including the best Apples, Pears, Peaches, and Quinces, Currants, Raspberries, English Walnuts, Winter Nuts, Strawberries, and generally every approved kind of Garden Vine. ALSO,
Thorn Quicks of the best kind for live hedges; by the 1000 or less quantity.
Chinese Arbor Vitæ, a most beautiful article for the Ornament of the Garden.
True Italian White Mulberries for feeding the Silkworm.
Double and Single Altheas for Ornamental Fences.
Double and Single Rose Trees, in various kinds, English and American Lindens, Flowering Horse Chestnuts, Tallow Tree, Tulip Poplar, White, Black and Pear Tree Mulberries, American Cypress, Judas Tree, Pring Tree, Snow-drop Tree, Franklin Tree, Magnolia Tree, Catalpa, Masclara or Oange Apple, Larch, Weeping Willows, Locusts, Laburnum or Golden Rain Tree, &c. &c.
Ornamental Shrubbery in great variety.
Box Hedging for Garden Walks, rooted plants at 10 cents per yard.
Splendid Flower Roots, including a most extensive assortment of the most beautiful kinds (viz: Double, Single, &c.) Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Polyanthus, Narcissus, Jonquils, Crown Imperials, Double Tuberoses, Mexican Tulip Flower.
Strawberry and Asparagus plants of the finest kinds.
 All which will be sold *lower* than at any other similar establishment in this vicinity, in quantities to suit purchasers, and on as accommodating terms, as can be had with perfect safety to the parties. The whole kept where. Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch, by
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Dr. La Grange's Genuine Ointment.
FOR THE SALT RHEUM,
AND OTHER CUTANEOUS DISEASES.
THIS invaluable remedy, which has stood the test of time, and has been proved by its efficacy in the cure of this inveterate disease, is respectfully offered to the public.
 It not only, at once, gives immediate relief to the Rheumatism, but it also cures the disease (which is commonly called the Scald Head,) Leprosy, and all eruptions peculiar to unsalubry climates.
 Numerous recommendations might be obtained from the most distinguished Physicians, and it is needless to should be its only commensurator.
 There is nothing of a mercurial nature contained in it, and it may be used on infants and others under any circumstances.
 For sale by appointment, at the Drug Store of
 N. E. corner of Second and Race streets,
 Lewis Teese,
HAT MANUFACTURER, No. 24 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
 new made and cheaply sold daily, receiving from his own Manufacture, and has now on hand, a general assortment of HATS of the latest fashions, and of the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell on as accommodating terms, as at any other establishment in the United States, wholesale or retail, for cash or city acceptances.
 Merchants will find it to their interest to call above, before purchasing elsewhere. Wholesalers may be required of their Hats being placed in the best manner.
 Hats for the South American or West India market get up at the shortest notice, and all orders will be with despatch, and be thankfully received.
 N. B. HATS of every shape or quality, made to order.
 April 7

NEW MARKET HAT MANUFACTORY
 No. 242 South Second Street.
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 Elegant long-nosed WATER-PROOF HATS for \$3, all warranted water proof.
 N. B. Hats of every shape or quality made to order.
 A constant supply of WOOL HATS kept on hand, which will be sold at reduced prices. may 1841